

Motion to pass

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Sir, I move:

“That the Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1965, be passed.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER —The question is :

"That the Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1965, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

(Debate continued)

5-30 P.M.

ತೊವು ಕೆಲವು ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಚಿನಾಯತಿ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

As regards plantations, the limit of one hundred acres for development of plantation fixed in clause (ii) of the explanation to section 104 will be deleted, and the limitation on the interspersed land specified by clause (iii) of the same explanation will also be deleted.

ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತೋಟಗಳು (ಪ್ರಾಂತಿಕನ್ನು ಗಳು) ಏನವೇ, ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಯಾವ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ, ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಇವು ಹಾರಿನ್ ಎಕ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ ಅನ್‌ಎ ಮಾಡುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿರಿ. ತಾವು ತೋಟಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ತೋಟಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯ ಭಾಗಗಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭೂಮಿಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಈ ಮನೂದೆಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತು ಆಗದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತೋಟಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಧಾರಾಂವಾಗಿ 200 ಏಕರೆಗಳಿಗಂತಲೂ ಕೆಚ್ಚಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಈ ರೈಕರ ನಾವ್ಯಾಧಿನದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭೂಮಾಲಕುಗೆ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬಾರದು ತೋಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಭಕ್ತಿಕರುಗಳು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ಬೇದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃತಕ ಅಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹು ನಮ್ಮು ನಕಾರ್ಯ ವಾದಕ್ಕಿಂತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹಾವು ನಾಯಬಾರದು, ಕೋಲೂ ಮುರಿಯಬಾರದು. ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಏನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದು, ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭೂಮಾಲಕರ, ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ತೋಟಗಾರರ, ಈ ಒಂದು ದುಪ್ಪ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಂತಾನ್ಯಾಸಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಾಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರೆ ಇಪ್ಪು ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ತೋರಿಸಬಾರದು. ಇಡಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾಡ ಏ ತಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದು ರೈತರ ನಾವ್ಯಾಧಿನದಲ್ಲಿರು, ರೈತ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಗೆಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವು ಇಡಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾಡ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಮೇಲೆ the amount of compensation payable in cash under section 51 will be limited to two thousand rupees instead of ten thousand rupees ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತಿಂದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಾವು ಏನೋ ಶುರುವಾನ್ನು 10 ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅಮೇಲೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕದಿನ್ನು ಬಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವದೆಂದು ಮೂಲ ಮನೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರೂ, ಆ 10 ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲ 2 ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ತಂದಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕೆಲವು ಹೇಳಿ ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕರಾದ ಭೂಮಾಲಕರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನೇ ನಂಬಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅವರು ಸ್ವಂತ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರ ಗತಿ ಏನು? ತಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯ ಮುಲ್ಲು 17 ಹೆಚ್ ಅಗಿದೆ. ಏರಡು ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಬೀಡಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನೂ ಇಡುವುದಕೂಗುಪಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾಣ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬೀಡಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ತಗ್ತಿತ್ತಾ ಹೇಗೆನ್ನಿತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತ್ರಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಾಂಡಿಂ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಬೀಡಿ ತಾಪ್ ಇಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಲ್ಪ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿಂತೆ 10 ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಪ್ಪೆ ನಾದರೂ ಕಾಂಪೆನೀನ್ ನಾಕೆ ಕೆಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಾಂಡಿನಾಗ್ನಿ ಕೂಡಿಸುವದು ಹಾಕಾರಾನ್ನೆಡ ವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಿಂಬಾರ ವಾತ್ತು ಇನ್ನು ತರಾಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಾಂಡಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನಿವೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಾಂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅದು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆನು ಪಡಿಲ್ಲ; ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಬ್ರಾಂಕನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದವು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಹಣ ಕಾಂಪಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಇಂಥಾ ಬಾಂಡ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಹಾಕಿ ನೆಕ್ಕಿ ಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್ ನಾಮು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜಿತ್ತಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಬಂಡ ದಾಳವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸರಕಾರದ ಬಿಂದ ವಾ ಇ ವನ್ನು (ಬಾಂಡನ್ನು) ತಿಗೆ ದು ಕೊಂಡು ರೈತನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಬಾಂಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಬಿಂಬಾರ, ಇಸ್ಟಿಪ್ ಕಂತಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಲ್ಪಿಡಿ ಕೊಡಿ. ಶುರುವಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಂಥ ಮೂಲಧಾರ್ತೆ ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನು ಮಿಕ್ಕದಿನ್ನು ಕಂತಿಸಲ್ಪಿಡಿ ಹಣದ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತಿಕನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೈನಂದರೆ :

Special provisions made in favour of the members of the Armed Forces of the Union are made applicable to the personnel of the Merchant Navy.

ಮಿಲಿಟರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚಾ ತೋರಿಗಳ ತೊಂಬಾ ತಪ್ಪು. ಇವರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕೀಳಾದ ಕೆಲವನ್ಗ ಇನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರು ಇಡ್ಡಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಟೀಚರುಗಳಿಗೆ 60 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆನೋ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದೆಂದು ಏಕರೆ ಲಾಗ್ಯಂಡ್

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾನುರ ಶಿಫ್ಟ್)

ಮಾತ್ರ ನಮ್ಮು ಉಂಟು ಕೆಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಏನಾ ಯಾತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಏಲಿಟಿಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಏಲಿಟಿಯರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಪ್ಪೆ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಮಾತ್ರಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಿನಿಂದಿ; ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಿರಿ. ಇಂಥಾ ಎರಡ್ದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಅವರು, ಅವರ ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಪ್ರಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿಂದ ಚಾಲುಗೇಣಿ ರ್ಯಾತ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆತ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಇದು ತುಂಬಾ ತಪ್ಪೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾಜನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸುದರ್ಭದಪ್ಪೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈ ಬ್ಲಾಬ್ಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಅವರಿಗಾದ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂದು ಪ್ರಾಗ್ರಾ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ರ್ಯಾತರಿಗಾಗಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹದಪ್ಪೆ ಅದುದಿರಿದ ಆಗ್ರಾದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕಾನೂನಾಗಿವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿಕರೂಪವಾವ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಈ ಬ್ಲಾಬ್ಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಅವು ತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದೆಂದು ಕೆಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತರಲ್ಪು. ಇದನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 17 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದುದಿರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ನಡನ್ಯಾರು ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅಗ್ರಿಂಡ ಒಂದು ನೇರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಕರುಹಿಸುತ್ತಬಾದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾವಜ್ಞಾಕರ ಅವಾಗಾಹನಗಾಗಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಬಿಳಿನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ನಂತರ ತಂದರೆ ಆಗಲಾದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಂದು ಜಂಟಿ ನೇರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನು 10-15 ದಿನಗಳ ಖಗ್ಗಿನೇ ಅವರಿಂದ ರೈಫೋಇಲ್‌ ತರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಮನೋದರ್ಶನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿತಂದು ಆನಂತರ ಪಾನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವಸರವನರ ವಾಗಿ ತಂದರೆ ರ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದುದಿರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಹ ನಿಷ್ಣಿತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ರ್ಯಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾದಲು ಆಗಿರಿಗಾದ ಕಾಂಗೆನ್ನು ತಡೆದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿ ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಗಿನ್ನೆ ತ್ತೇನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಟ್ಟುದರೂಗೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತನ್ನೂ ವಂದಿನ್ನತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully gone through several amendments that have been suggested to the Mysore Land Reforms Act of 1961. Sir, the excuse for the delay in implementing the Land Reforms Act is that certain suggestions were made by the Planning Commission and the Government of India and the Government of Mysore had to take such a lot of time to consider those suggestions to amend the several provisions of this Act. Sir, when I went through the amendments now brought in, I find that hardly one or two suggestions that have been made by the Planning Commission have been incorporated. In answer to one of my questions, the Government have furnished a reply as to the various suggestions that have been made by the Planning Commission and they go to the extent of 18 to 19 suggestions. The important suggestions that have been made by the Planning Commission have not been considered or I should say they have been completely ignored and given a go-bye. Sir, by adopting these amendments now, little material change would be brought about so far as Land Reforms Act is concerned and it will not, to any extent, serve the cause of the agriculturist. Sir, our slogan has been that people who exert on the land and people who bring about cultivation must be the masters of the soil. To what extent that idea is going to be fulfilled whether there may be any occasion when we may be able to realise that particular

object making those people who actually the soil, masters of the soil has to be considered. Is it possible at any time whether it may be 50 years or 100 years to achieve that objective ? As I could see, it is impossible and we may not be having any occasion when we could make the people who physically exert themselves to be the masters of the soil. Sir, the fundamental principle with which the land reforms are being brought in the country is to see that ultimately the relationship between the tenant and the landlord is eliminated. We must see one day when all the people who work actually on the soil must become the masters of the soil and with that idea the land reforms are being brought about. Unless that is done, we cannot say whether we have done any reform at all. What is the meaning that we can give to the word 'reform' unless we see that justice is done to the man who does work. At least, if not now, ultimately, he must be made the absolute owner. Unless that is secured, I am afraid, we are not able to give any reforms at all so far as land tenure is concerned. Sir, by giving several exemptions, it is definitely not possible at any time, even let it be hundred years, to make the tillers owners of the soil. In the matter of land reforms, we will be doing something which will not serve any purpose at all if the tiller does not become the owner of the soil. One of the most important suggestions made by the Planning Commission is to see that the level of ceiling should be brought down to the level provided in Hyderabad law applicable to Karnatak area. That is also my suggestion. In fact when the provisions of Land Reforms Act were discussed in this House, several of us made representations saying that the ceiling limit that you are having in the Land Reforms Act is too much and it should be made to depend on several factors. It is conceded that the man who does actually the work and who tills the soil when he is made the absolute owner, you must see what extent of land he is able to cultivate. Supposing hundred acres are given, it cannot be said that he can physically bring about cultivation of 100 acres. The extent to which he would be able to bring under cultivation, that much of land must be the ceiling limit.

Sri H. D. DEVE GOWDA.—Is there any prohibition to appoint agricultural labour?

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Then there is no reform at all. Supposing you hire hundreds and thousands of people, then thousands of acres could be cultivated. Where is the reform ? The man who physically exerts him-self should be made the owner of the soil. When it is the slogan, we cannot justify that slogan by saying that cultivation could be done by hired labour. In fact even the definition that is given to the word 'personal cultivation' is not consistent with the slogan that we have been making that the man who actually tills the soil will be the master of the soil. Personal cultivation should include residence in the village during the main agricultural season and this condition should be imposed. This is a suggestion made by the Planning Commission. Where is the amendment to that effect ? That has not been brought about. I was just

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mentioning about ceiling limit. We are having 27 standard acres as ceiling limit; one raiyat family of five members can have 27 standard acres as per provision of Section 23 of the Act ; this is first class land it is 36 acres of second class with one crop and assured supply of water, 45 acres where tank water is used and ultimately 250 acres of dry land one family of 5 persons could have.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ಡೆಪ್ಲೇಗ್ ಹಾಡು. — ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಗೌಡರು, ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ಎಬಿರು ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾನ್ಯೇಜರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಪಾರ್ಫನಲ್ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸೇತನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ಎಬಿರು ಎಂದು ರೂತ ಪಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ತಾತ್ಕಾರ್ಪಾಗಿ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ಎಬಿರು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಿಂದು ಎಕೆರೆಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬುಕ್ಕಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಅವನ ಮಾನ್ಯೇಜರು ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವನನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯವನಂತೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Without labour, land cannot be better cultivated. That everybody knows ; but the person who owns the land must supervise and exert something on the land; simply living in Bombay and getting 500 acres through hired labour will not be good; labour can be hired to the extent necessary. Therefore, I am suggesting that the Government should come forward with several important suggestions that have been made by the Planning Commission and there could not be such an amount of delay of four years to incorporate such important amendments. They say that the level of ceiling should be brought down to the level of the Hyderabad Law; 9 standard acres is the uniform limit; supposing 27 standard acres are given; is it possible for a family of five persons to get it cultivated ? Is it possible ? When it is not possible, why do you have such a ceiling limit ? Unless it is given to a tenant, unless it is got cultivated on lease basis; it is impossible to cultivate by personal cultivate 27 first class standard acres. You can mechanise or do anything. It is impossible so far as our country is concerned. Therefore, it is rightly suggested that 9 standard acres should be made the ceiling limit and they have made that suggestion. The Government have not taken care to consider that aspect of the matter and they have delayed it by four years. Nine standard acres means that he would bring 2 crops with assured supply of water. Up to 18 standard acres, one family would have better cultivation, better return and better output. We should take into consideration the point of view of production-wether we can fully derive the benefit of that land in our possession. What is the use of having 200 acres ? This point should have been given the topmost priority by our Government and the Planning Commission suggestions should have been accepted.

Rights accruing and Tenancy should not be taken away—that is another important suggestion that has been made and nothing has been done to incorporate any amendment in the existing law. If we are not able to have the limit of ceiling, at least this could have been done. Security of tenure is the most important thing.

There are provisions where resumption could be had if a man is working elsewhere and if he comes back to land after fifteen

years if he wants to cultivate the land personally, if he can convince the tribunal, then he can take and some portion may be given to him. In such cases, security of tenure is the most important thing. We do not want land reforms provided Government makes suitable changes and security must be given, fair rent must be fixed. We only recognise permanent tenants and they have been given some facilities and not tenants who are not called permanent tenants. That distinction need not have been made so far as the provision of this Act is concerned. Supposing he delays three or four years saying that he is not a permanent tenant, then I do not think that we are doing the right thing to the person who delays. Therefore, the Planning Commission's suggestion that the rights accruing and security of tenancy should not be taken away. But attempts have been made in this Act to take away the rights of tenants either by way of security of tenancy. What is the rent that you have fixed? one-fourth of the gross produce must be paid to the land-lord. Supposing he has incurred heavy expenditure that has to be met out of the 3/4 of the gross produce. If he is asked to pay one-fourth, what is it that he has to retain? Because, the cost of cultivation, the tenant is paying and in addition he is putting in his own labour. This aspect, nobody has taken into consideration—the labour that he puts in. Supposing the man is working in a factory, he gets 100 per mensem. If he works on the field, should he not get the same income? 100 per mensem which comes to Rs. 1200 per annum. If he is asked to pay 1/4 of the gross produce, that is not fair rent. He should have taken into consideration what should be the fair-rent and what is it that the landlord should get. We expect better production from the land. If we want the tenant to be more energetic, we have to take into consideration all these matters. The personal labour that the tenant puts in is not taken into consideration while calculating the cost of production. That point is totally ignored.

Resumption should not be permitted. That is one of the amendments that is not brought about. All transfers made after 10th May 1957 should be disregarded in computing surplus except *bona fide* sales for valuable consideration. The Planning Commission has suggested that transfers subsequent to 10th May 1957 should be disregarded for purposes of ceiling limit as well as for the purposes of resumption. Our Government have thought it fit to give effect to it from November 1961. There is an apprehension in the minds of some people saying that *bona fide* transfers made and the people who have purchased these lands may be effected. It is not a case where this *bona fide* transferee is going to be affected in the lease manner. It is only the transferer if he wants to resume the land, this will be taken into consideration while calculating to what extent he is entitled to resume. Supposing the ceiling is 27 standard acres and he has 40 standard acres on that day. For purposes of resumption, he is not entitled because he has already with him 27 standard acres. Only for this purpose, the surplus that has been sold by those people

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will be taken into consideration. Therefore, the transferee will not be affected in any manner and there should not be any apprehension in that regard.

Only co-operative societies including land mortgage banks which are genuine should be exempted from ceiling and the ceiling area should be computed taking into account the share of the individual member. Anyway there is no amendment to that effect. It is only said that Government land, Government managed land or religious institutions which they are having under their control, should be exempted from the ceiling limit. In one way it may be accepted. But I want to seriously ask, when our idea is to abolish the tenancy system altogether ultimately, why should we give room for having these things, when they cannot come under personal cultivation at any time. If we cannot take into consideration that aspect of the matter, the only desirable thing is that the lands belonging to the religious institutions must be sold to the people who are really the tillers of the land, so that the temples or religious institutions could derive much more benefit than they are getting now. Sir, I can quote one instance. Our Mahadeswara temple has got 27 acres of wet lands. It is getting hardly Rs. 1000 per annum. If 25 acres of wet land is sold, we can get at least one lakh of rupees and if the temple is made to invest one lakh of rupees by constructing five bungalows in the city, it would fetch a rent of more than Rs. 2000 per annum for the

6-00 P.M.

temple and that amount can be spent for the improvement of the temple. So, we can have a way of eliminating this tenancy system at least in this view. I request the Minister to see that all these religious institutions are improved selling their lands to private individuals and invest that money in some other avocations to get more money for the improvement of those temples.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at one P.M.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday the 21st April, 1965.